

Tree Bark Glue Brush.
An excellent glue brush for the cabinetmaker or carpenter can be made from a piece of elm tree bark, which may usually be found in the yard of a furniture factory, wagon shop or any hardwood lumber yard. With a sharp knife whittle away the brittle outer bark down to the white fiber or inner side of the bark of which the brush is to be made. Cut a piece of this to the length and width required for the brush. Soak one end of this piece in hot water for a few minutes. Lay the water soaked end on a hard substance, such as a piece of iron or hard wood, and beat it out with a hammer, dipping it in the water occasionally to keep it thoroughly wet. The beating will cause the tough fibers of the bark to separate at the end, thus forming an excellent and inexpensive brush which never sheds hairs and lasts longer than the cheap brush commonly sold at the stores.—Popular Science.

How It Looked to Him.
"Ah, do tell me something about the play last night. They say that climax at the close of the third act was simply grand," she said.
"Yes, I am inclined to think it was very good," he replied without any marked degree of enthusiasm.
"Can't you describe it to me?" she continued, beaming radiantly.
"Why," explained he, "the heroine came stealthily on the stage and knelt, dagger in hand, behind a clump of blue ribbons. The hero emerged from a large bunch of lilacs, and as soon as she perceived him she fell upon, stabbed him twice and sank, half-conscious, into a very handsome albert. This may sound a trifle queer, but the lady in front of me came in late for the performance and became so intensely interested that she forgot to remove her hat, and that's how it looked to me."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Folk Songs of Servia.
The folk songs of Servia are less known outside the borders of that country than the songs of any other nation, but some day a great musician is expected to arise and make the Servian music known throughout the world, just as the composers of Austria, Vienna and Russia have made their folk songs known.

It is in these folk songs that the Servians express chiefly their devotion to their country and their intense patriotism. There are, of course, love songs, death songs and harvest songs; but it is in these wild patriotic outbursts that the Servian spirit is best shown.

For the Servian is intensely patriotic. As a nation it is home loving. The principal industry is agriculture, and the natives, on account of the mountainous regions, have much of the spirit of the Swiss patriots.—Exchange.

Sumptuary Laws of Cape Town.
Cape Town once lived under so severe a code of sumptuary laws that anything like display was restricted to the governor and his immediate circle. Thus runs article 6 of the Dutch laws against luxury and ostentation: "No one less in rank than a junior merchant and those among the citizens of equal rank and the wives and daughters only of those who are or have been members of any council shall venture to use umbrellas." In practice this restricted the possession and use of umbrellas to about fifty persons in Cape Town.

Some Improvement.
"Mrs. Dubwaite doesn't seem to mind how much Mr. Dubwaite operates the phonograph."
"In the language of a well known advertiser, 'There's a reason.'"
"Yes?"
"As a choice between two evils, Mrs. Dubwaite much prefers the phonograph. Mr. Dubwaite's favorite diversion in the evening used to be picking out a tune on the piano with one finger."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

The Unicorn.
Chinese annals of great antiquity contain numerous detailed accounts of the supposedly fabulous unicorn, in which the descriptions are identical with those handed down from the earliest times in the mythology of occidental countries. From this it is inferred that at some time in the remote past there actually did exist a single horned equine or cervine animal of some sort.

A Problem.
Oldbatch—What are you trying to figure out? Longsuffer—A little mathematical puzzle. Some time ago my wife said she'd be dressed in a minute, and shortly after my daughter said she'd be ready immediately. I'm trying to find out which one will come first.—New York Globe.

Anticipating.
"Have you heard that Biglow's daughter is going to marry a millionaire?"
"Yes. Heard it yesterday. Biglow tried to borrow \$10 from me on the strength of it."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Universal Demand.
"The trouble with our son," said father, "is that he wants his own way about everything." "Yes," replied mother, "and I suppose that's what he thinks about us."—Washington Star.

A Trace of Kindness.
He—Can't you find anything pleasant to say about the members of my family? She—Well, I remember they were all opposed to our marriage.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

CRISIS CAUSED BY WILSON'S VACILLATION

United Republican Party Needed to Restore Self-Respect and Honor to U. S.

Portland, Ore.—A review of the inconsistencies of the present Democratic Administration, particularly in its dealings with the belligerent powers of Europe and with Mexico, was presented by Theodore E. Burton, Ohio's candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency.

Mr. Burton, who is ex-United States Senator from Ohio, spoke under the auspices of the Oregon Republican Club. His address was essentially political in its nature, but in view of the present difficulties confronting the Nation it was touched throughout with a highly patriotic tone.

The audience manifested its unequivocal approval by a tremendous ovation when he said:

"At times like this we are not Republicans nor Democrats, Socialists or Prohibitionists, we are American citizens."

But Senator Burton was emphatic in his declaration that the very presence of these international complications calls for firmness and experience in handling the affairs of the Nation.

Under such conditions and under such circumstances, he asserted, the thoughts of the people instinctively turn to the Republican party—the party of experience, the party of capability, the party of accomplishment.

"The one fact more obvious than any other in all the conflicting current of events," he said, "is that the present ignominious status of the United States in relation to other countries has been brought about by the halting, the vacillation and the hesitancy of the present Administration."

He then took up in detail a discussion of the present Administration's conduct of international affairs, saying:

"Now the President makes the most extravagant speeches for preparedness; he says we must have the largest Navy in the world; he says that no man can tell what a day or an hour may bring forth. It was surely just as obvious when the first gun was fired in Europe that the United States must be ready to protect itself as it is today. There is such a thing as being too late to prepare, but when danger threatens there is no such thing as being too early. Yet the Administration has been on both sides of this question with equal extravagance of assertion, with equal intransigence of all who disagree and with equal inability therefore to convince anyone of its entire sincerity."

"And what is it all about? Here again the whole difficulty arose from the exercise of those two conspicuous talents of the present Administration, the passion for interference in the affairs of other nations and the inability to keep away from both sides of the same question."
"On February 10, 1915, the Administration warned the German government of the consequences of carrying out the policy foreshadowed in its admiralty proclamation in case it should result in destroying any merchant vessel of the United States or in causing the death of American citizens, and threatened to hold the German government to a strict accountability for any such act."
"A note from the Secretary of State on May 15, last, limited the rule that lives of noncombatants of neutral or other states should not be put in jeopardy to such as sailed on unarmed merchantmen."

"The word 'unarmed' is important. But, departing from these earlier declarations, in the latter part of January, 1915, the State Department, in a note to the various powers sought to induce the allies to disarm their merchantmen and placed special stress on the disadvantages of submarines in conflict with armed merchantmen, saying in substance it would not be fair that the submarines should be compelled to expose themselves to destruction from such vessels and that merchantmen should not be permitted to carry armament at all, stating further that the United States Government was seriously considering the announcement of its purpose to treat a merchant vessel carrying guns as an auxiliary cruiser because of the changed conditions in maritime warfare resulting from the introduction of the submarine and its defenseless character."

"After the publication of this note Germany and Austria-Hungary on or about February 19 very promptly announced that on and after March 1 they would regard all merchantmen carrying armament as warships and would exercise the right to destroy them without warning."
"What did the President do then?"
"He said: 'No, for such a course would involve the loss of American citizens, and American citizens have the right to travel on merchantmen armed for defense.'"

"Thus we attempted to persuade England and France to give up a right which they claimed under international law, but would not ask American citizens to yield a right which we alleged belonged to them under the same law."

"In other words, we took the position that England and France had no right to arm their merchantmen, for thus they became warships, while, on the other hand, only a few weeks later we maintained that although they were warships, Germany had no right to sink them without warning."
"So it appears that the whole controversy, of which the end is not yet, fraught as it is with so much danger to the peace of the United States, discussed from one end of the country to the other, causing the most acrimonious debates for many years in Congress and leading to a split in the party charged with the responsibility of government, was brought about by shifting our position and taking a stand directly contrary to the one first assumed."

This Very Day.
"Seize your opportunity," was the advice of Pittacus, one of the seven wise men of Greece. To grasp the swiftly moving moment is the repeated injunction of the Bible. "Teach me to number my days," said Moses. "Make me to know mine end and the number of my days," said David; and Job, who had a peculiarly sane grasp on the things that make for success in all departments of life, is conscious that the days fly through his hands "swifter than the weaver's shuttle."

Lord Chesterfield said that the Duke of Newcastle lost an hour in the morning and spent the rest of the day looking for it. Benjamin Constant's cry of regret should be a warning to us who do not regard the systematizing of our day's task: "How I lose my time! What an unarrangeable life mine is!"

The uncertainty of life as well as its swift passage should incite us to live to the top of our ability today. We say, "Some day I hope to get time to read," "Some day I hope to get time to attend to cultivating religious habits." But "some day" is today or probably never.—Christian Herald.

Painting Hooks and Eyes.

There are many methods of mechanical painting, and some of the most extraordinary are described by Arthur Seymour Jennings in his book, "Painting by Immersion and by Compressed Air." One method, for such articles as hooks and eyes, eyelets and very small iron parts generally which cannot be successfully dipped or sprayed, is known as "tumbling." The articles are placed in a machine something like a churn, together with a number of steel balls, usually of very small diameter, and a given quantity of Japan. The churn is then closed down and given a dozen or so rapid turns, during which the steel balls carry the Japan to every part of the articles. The contents of the churn are then dumped out on to wire trays. These being agitated, the steel balls fall through the meshes, leaving the painted iron parts behind.

Disinfect Your Pets.

Many children and adults acquire skin diseases from the household pets. Such diseases as ringworm and barber's itch are transmitted by the cats and dogs. An epidemic may be started by germs being carried into the home. Every member of the household may develop disease acquired from carelessly petting a stray cat or dog on the street. Dogs are fond of filth. They delight in grveling in heaps of manure or refuse of any kind and for this reason should be regarded with suspicion.

The stray pets should be treated to an antiseptic bath before being fondled. Your own pet dog after a run out of doors should have a disinfectant bath before it is again permitted to sleep on the lounge or sit upon your lap.—Philadelphia Record.

Building a House in Japan.

In Japan if one wishes to build a house he first proceeds to make certain that the site is "respectable." If it is not he must have the ground purified. A curious incident of this nature developed not long ago when a native decided to build in Tokyo on the ground formerly occupied by the Ichigai jail. The carpenters would not begin work until the priest had been called in and purified the spot. He brought with him bamboo rods and shiunel and rice and with weird incantations turned north, south, east and west, uttering his formula four times and scattering bits of paper and rice at each delivery. The spirits of "jail inmates long dead thus propitiated, the carpenters went contentedly to work.

In an Ancient Korean Coffin.

Workmen engaged in repairing the ruins of the old Sibirul dynasty tombs in Korea, while employed in a nine story tower, discovered a stone coffin about two square feet in the third story of the tower. In the coffin were a jeweled ornament, a gold bell, a silver bell, some old coins, a gold vase, a stone gourd, some comma shaped jewels and several other rare articles, all relics of ancient times, dating back 1,300 years.

Overworking the Superstitious.

"Henry," said the superstitious hostess to her husband, "you simply must find another guest."
"What's the trouble now?" he asked.
"There are thirty of us to sit down."
"I know, but there were forty-three invited and exactly thirteen didn't come."—Boston Transcript.

Dodging.

"If I had my way," said the positive woman, "I'd make every unmarried man pay a special tax."
"What would be the use?" rejoined Miss Cayenne. "Any man who can successfully dodge matrimony would surely succeed in dodging his taxes."—Washington Star.

Religion of India.

The religious beliefs of India are numerous and range from Buddhists in the east, pagans in the north and Mohammedans in the northwest, through the great bulk of Hindus in the center, to Buddhists and Christians in the extreme south.

Quite So.

"Your friend is rather a well seasoned man, is he not?"
"Well, he's an old salt, with a peppery disposition."—Baltimore American.

The only way for a rich man to be healthy is by exercise and abstinence; to live as if he were poor.—Temple.

SHORT NEWS NUGGETS

Bulgaria and Roumania have broken off commercial relations, according to reports.

A prohibition bill will be introduced in the legislature of British Columbia by Premier Bowser.

Secretary of State Lansing, accompanied by Mrs. Lansing, left Washington for a ten day stay at Pinehurst, N. C.

The German steamship Asuncion, interned at Para, tried to escape from that port. She was fired upon and obliged to return.

The republican state central committee of Arizona endorsed unanimously the Sutherland-Mondell equal suffrage amendment to the national constitution.

Salvador has gone on record in favor of President Wilson's proposal for treaties between the Pan-American nations for the mutual guarantee of their integrity.

The first national convention of the League to Enforce Peace will be held at Washington on May 26 and 27. Ex-President Taft will preside. The call for the meeting has been sent out in the name of Mr. Taft and more than 200 other prominent Americans, including the governors of several states will attend.

There is at least \$100,000 now available in rewards for Francisco Villa's capture. Half of it has been offered by ranchmen in the northern part of Chihuahua and according to a statement passed by the censor at Columbus, N. M., another \$50,000 is offered through Colonel Herbert J. Stocum, commander of the Thirteenth Cavalry, whose command repulsed the raid against Columbus.

Two Coyotes.

"We watched two coyotes in captivity the other day," said a man interested in humane work. "They were of the same age, of the same parentage on both sides. They have been nearly a year confined in the cage. One of them, the male, is as restless a creature as one might ever see, almost never quiet, hurrying back and forth with rapid steps from one end of the cage to the other, apparently never free from fear, the eye restless and wild. The other, the female, is as gentle as a dog, likes to lean against the bars and be petted, is without fear, a restful, and one might imagine, a contented animal. Here is the old question of heredity. Families of humans present the same problem."—Detroit Free Press.

Turks' Names For Greeks.

The Turks have definite names for the Greeks who inhabit Ottoman territory and for those who are their own masters. The latter are Yunan and their country Yunanistan—names derived from "Ionia"—while the Greeks and Turks are Rum. By origin this is simply "Romans" and is an inheritance from the Byzantine days, when the inhabitants of Constantinople, the new Rome, were called Romaloi, while the provincials were known as Hellenikoi. "Rum" was the conquering Turks' name for the Byzantine empire. It survives in Roumelia, while the popular Greek language of the present day is still known as Romalica. But every Greek, in Greece or in Turkey, calls himself a Hellenic.—London Spectator.

How Jefferson Dressed.

In dress President Jefferson was governed by comfort rather than by elegance. "Fride costs more than hunger, thirst and cold," he used to say, and as he lived in an epoch that witnessed a mighty revolution in men's clothing as well as in men's government, manarchy's quotes and vaivets giving way to short hair and the useful, ungainly pantaloons, only the watchfulness of his body servant saved him from unbelievable anachronisms of costume. Indeed, in later life at Monticello, where this democrat ruled absolute king, he often wore the garments of several different periods together, like superimposed geological strata or the historic remains in the Roman forum.—Century.

Bazaars in Asia.

Streets in the bazaar districts of Asiatic cities are only eight to ten feet wide. The larger shops are eight by ten and the smaller ones five by six feet, with one side giving directly on the street. In each bazaar is a khaan for every ten or twelve shops. These khaans are two stories high, with an open court in the center and rooms on the four sides, all opening into the court. A door leads from the open court into the street. Rooms are let to different storekeepers for storage purposes.

Wifely Optimism.

Husband—When I see all these bills I am tired of life. Do you think the time will ever come when we shall be out of debt? Wife (cheerfully)—Why not, darling? You know that you are carrying an exceptionally large life insurance.

Not For His Business.

"But they say," remarked the patron, "he has a good head for business."
"Nonsense!" replied the barber.
"Why, he's absolutely bald."

Anatomical.

She sang softly leaning in the cradle of his arm, her hands in his, their fingers in each other's hands.—Jack London's "Martin Eden."

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